

HOLLINGBOURN  
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



**ANNUAL REPORT**  
FOR  
**1937**  
ON  
The Health of the  
**Hollingbourn Rural District**

BY THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

P. JACOB GAFFIKIN, M.C.,

M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.



PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS  
OF THE  
Hollingbourn Rural District Council

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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:

P. JACOB GAFFIKIN,

M.C., M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

SANITARY INSPECTOR:

CHAS. W. PAGE,

C.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

ASSISTANTS TO SANITARY INSPECTOR:

LESLIE W. ROGERS,

ALBERT W. TAYLOR (Resigned 14/10/1937).

CLERK:

Miss J. W. TURNER.

# HOLLINGBOURN RURAL DISTRICT.

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## Report of The Medical Officer of Health, for the Year ended December 31st, 1937.

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TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HOLLINGBOURN RURAL  
DISTRICT COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Condition of the Hollingbourn Rural District for the year 1937.

The health of the District has in general been good, and there has been a reduction in the incidence of infectious disease as compared with 1936, scarlet fever showing a decrease of seven cases and the cases of diphtheria happily only numbering three.

There has been some progress in the provision of houses, but I urge that additional houses for the rural workers and especially re-conditioning and re-construction of many of the existing cottages are very much needed. Further improvement of the water supply in various parts of the district is most desirable and I trust that extension of the public mains in several parts of the area will not be delayed. Improved means for the purification and disposal of sewage are needed in the larger villages and again I would draw attention to the necessity of providing for scavenging and the disposal of house refuse. The present conditions under which refuse is either deposited in unhealthy and unsightly dumps, or is flung into the nearest wood or ditch, are a menace to the health of the people and to the beauty of the countryside.

The regular examination of milk samples is of assistance in improving the standard of cleanliness of this important food, but the inspection and supervision of other foodstuffs, especially meat, cannot be as complete as I should wish, with the small staff which is available.

I should like to thank the Council for the consideration which they have shown me, especially at the time of my illness in the spring of 1937, and my colleagues of the Staff for their help and co-operation during the year.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

P. JACOB GAFFIKIN,  
*Medical Officer of Health.*  
July 4th, 1938,

13, TONBRIDGE ROAD,  
MAIDSTONE,



## SECTION A.

## Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

[illegible]

The area is very largely an agricultural one, being mainly devoted to the growing of fruit and hops and such urban communities as are found in the district are largely dependant on agriculture for their prosperity. The year under review has been a fairly successful one, though the bumper crops of fruit which were obtained in 1936 were not repeated. There is no evidence that unemployment has had any significant effect on the health or physique of the population and though agricultural wages are below the rates usually prevailing in the towns, the prevalent rate of wage is above that paid to agricultural workers in other parts of the country. There is still a tendency for workers in the urban areas to come to reside, or at least to spend their week-ends in rural districts and this tendency, which has been accelerated by the motor-car, is the cause of a shortage of cottages for the genuine rural worker.

## Extracts from Vital Statistics.

LIVE BIRTHS—										Total	Male	Female
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	158	80	78
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	6
Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population										...	...	...
										...	...	11.9
STILLBIRTHS—										9	6	3
Rate per 1,000 (Total live and still) births										51.4		
DEATHS—										181	85	96
Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population										...	...	10.8
Deaths from puerperal causes (Headings 29 and 30 of the Registrar General's Short List):—												
										Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) Births	
No. 29.	Pnerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—		—	
No. 30.	Other Puerperal causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1		5.7	
										—		—
										1		5.7
										—		—
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:—												
All infants, per 1,000 live births										...	...	54.2
Legitimate infants, per 1,000 legitimate live births										...	...	57.0
Illegitimate infants, per 1,000 illegitimate live births (Nil Deaths)										...	...	—
Deaths from Measles (all ages)										...	...	—
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)										...	...	25
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)										...	...	—
Deaths from Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)										...	...	—

## SECTION B.

**General Provision of Health Services for the Area.**

1. (i) PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY. The list of these is given at the beginning of the Report.

(ii) (a) LABORATORY FACILITIES. These are as set out in the Report for 1936, and the County Laboratory affords a very full and efficient service.

(b) AMBULANCE FACILITIES. The St. John's Ambulance Brigade continues to provide an excellent service for accident and sickness cases. For infectious cases, the arrangement set out in last year's Report is still in operation, but definite arrangements for the transport of septic puerperal cases, on the lack of which I commented in the Report for 1936, have not yet been secured.

(c) NURSING IN THE HOME. In practically all the parishes of the Rural District, a service for home nursing is maintained by the local Nursing Associations, which are affiliated to the Kent County Nursing Association.

(d) TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS. These are not provided by the Rural District Council. Clinics, for Maternity and Child Welfare, for tuberculosis, and V.D., School Clinics, Dental and Ophthalmic Clinics are all included in the services provided by the County Health Department.

(e) HOSPITALS. In the Report for 1936, I made note of the general hospitals which are used by the inhabitants of the Hollingbourn Rural District and there is no fresh development to report. The hospital at Harps Wood, which belongs to the Hollingbourn R.D.C. and which was formerly used as the Isolation Hospital, is now marked in the scheme of the County Council, under the Local Government Act, 1929, as the small pox hospital for a group of authorities, including Hollingbourn R.D., Maidstone Borough and R.D., Malling R.D. and the Boroughs of Chatham, Rochester and Gillingham. Some of the Authorities concerned are not in agreement with this proposal and improvements and extensions to the hospital will be necessary before it can be regarded as adequate for the needs of this group of authorities.

The Hollingbourn R.D.C. has arranged with the Maidstone R.D.C. for the reception and treatment of cases of infectious disease at the hospital belonging to the latter authority, situated at Loose. This hospital provides accommodation for scarlet fever and diphtheria cases only: there is no provision for the admission of cases of fevers of the enteric group, of complicated cases of measles, or for the reception of cases of



crysipelas or of puerperal fever and such limited facilities for the treatment of infectious diseases cannot be regarded as sufficient. In the event of an outbreak of acute polio-myelitis, I have been able to secure a reciprocal arrangement between the Maidstone, Hollingbourn and Malling Rural Districts and the Borough of Maidstone, whereby beds for such cases from all these areas will be available at one of the hospitals, the cases of other infectious disease being transferred to the remaining hospitals.

In the scheme prepared by the County Council for the co-ordination of the available hospital accommodation for infectious diseases, the proposal was made that the four Authorities—Maidstone Borough, Maidstone R.D., Malling R.D. and ourselves should unite to provide one Isolation Hospital instead of, as at present, maintaining three small institutions. This scheme has much to commend it and the result would certainly be a simplification of the problems of administration and staffing, which with the present shortage of nurses is a very difficult one, and I feel that economy would be obtained, if at the cost of a degree of independence. Some of the Authorities concerned did not look favourably on this plan, but I would urge that if it is adopted, the administration should be by means of a joint hospital committee and not as with the present arrangement with the Maidstone R.D., a mere boarding-out of the cases from the Hollingbourn R.D. in the hospital of another Authority. The Isolation Hospital is not merely for the treatment of cases of infectious disease, but should be an important part of the machinery for the control of infectious disease in the area and as such should be controlled by the Authorities concerned.

## SECTION C.

### **Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.**

1 (i) WATER. The public water supply throughout the area is very largely that of the Mid-Kent Water Company: parts of the Hollingbourn Rural District are also served by the Rainham Water Company and the South Kent Water Company. Where the mains of these Companies have extended an ample supply of water of excellent quality is assured, but while most of the parishes are thus supplied there is still need of a public supply in Bredhurst, parts of Boxley parish, Boughton Malherbe, Thurnham and Chart Sutton. There is a public supply at Ulcombe, from local springs, of which the quality is not above suspicion, and measures for the purification of this water ought to be taken. In some of the out-lying districts, especially on the higher levels, the inhabitants are dependant on rain-water tanks and in other places the local streams have to be used.

'The provision of a sufficient water supply for the hop-pickers' encampments is often a matter of difficulty, and at two camps, where main water is not available, filters for the improvement of water from a stream have been installed and were improved in the past year, while at a third camp, where the only available water is from a pond, a chlorination plant has been provided. These expedients, though they are the best that can be done at present are not completely satisfactory and their efficiency depends on adequate maintenance and on reasonable use and care. I hope that it may be possible to have the mains extended to supply these parts of the district.

The Companies' supplies are controlled as to chemical and bacteriological purity by the regular examination of samples, and these results are shown in the Tables at the end of this Report.

(ii) DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE. There were no extensions to the system of drainage and sewerage during the year, but there are several places in the Rural District where this question is becoming very pressing. Works for the disposal of sewage are already established at Headcorn, at Lenham and at Sutton Valence, and sewers and provision for the disposal of sewage are needed at Harrietsham, at Hollingbourn and Leeds and at Boxley. The multiplication of houses, each draining into a cesspool, is becoming a serious problem and with the increased amount of new house property which is being erected in parts of the district, the danger of these numerous cess-pools is steadily growing and additional provision for the disposal of sewage will have to be made.

2. RIVERS AND STREAMS. The principal river draining the district is the Len which discharges into the Medway at Maidstone. There is undoubtedly some pollution of this stream, especially at Harrietsham and Hollingbourn, while the Beult, at Headcorn, is also affected.

3. (i) CLOSET ACCOMMODATION. There is no reasonably accurate information available at present as to the number or type of sanitary conveniences in the district. During the year, there were abolitions of privies and the substitution of pail closets in 11 cases, while at Headcorn, six houses were connected to the sewer system.

(ii) During the year, there were no extensions or developments of public cleansing. The emptying of cess-pools has continued as in previous years, 33 cess-pools and privies having been emptied and cleansed, but with the increase in the number of cess-pools in parts of the district, public provision for this service is becoming increasingly necessary. The collection and disposal of household refuse is a matter which



I commented on in my last report and to which consideration will have to be given in the near future. In some parishes, rubbish dumps have been provided, but there is a steadily increasing amount of household refuse, especially the tins and other containers in which so much of the food consumed nowadays is packed and sold. This refuse is in many places merely dumped in the nearest available ditch or copse and, where rubbish dumps are provided, these soon become unsightly and insanitary and provide unwholesome breeding places for flies, rats and other vermin. Without some system of collection and disposal and supervision of the dumps, the countryside is becoming fouled with discarded refuse and the state of the woods and ditches is becoming deplorable. I would commend to the consideration of the Council the system of close packing or "Controlled tipping," which is being used with success in other rural districts and which can, given the necessary supervision and labour, dispose effectively of household refuse without the necessity for elaborate incineration plant, but experience has shown us that the public dumps, without supervision, are liable to become the repositories for trade refuse and other rubbish which cannot in any way be regarded as household refuse.

(iii) **SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.** Appended below is the Report of the Sanitary Inspector, as required by the Sanitary Officers Regulations, 1935, or the Sanitary Officers Order, 1926 :—

# Report of The Sanitary Inspector, for the Year ended 31st December, 1937.

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HOUSING. The year saw the commencement of your Scheme of building of 32 new houses to re-house the occupants of over-crowded dwellings in the District and of 6 new houses to complete your Slum Clearance programme. None of these houses were completed, but the majority were well under way at the close of the year.

The work of measuring the rooms of cottages in the District was carried on during the year and at the 31st December 412 cottages had been measured and certificates of Permitted Numbers issued. With the 97 already measured in 1936, the total was 509. This is not a satisfactory total, but when consideration is given to the heavy demands upon myself and my staff in other branches of our work during the year it is a very good beginning.

The Council will no doubt recall that the Over-crowding Survey of 1935-1936 disclosed 103 cases of Over-crowding, of which 56 were over-crowded by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  or more persons and 38 by one person. It is interesting to record that of this total of 94 cases, only 26 were found to be still over-crowded when further calls were made in November and December for the purpose of allocating the new houses in course of erection.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS. There were 130 registered milk traders in your District, of whom 20 are licensed to produce Accredited Milk and one to produce Tuberculin Tested Milk.

Three new licences to produce graded milk were issued by the Kent County Council to producers in your District during the year. Two of these were for Accredited Milk and one for Tuberculin Tested Milk. Two producers of Accredited Milk have abandoned their licences and in fairness it should be stated that they have done this because, rightly or wrongly, they feel that the extra worry is more than the penny per gallon is worth. The reports upon samples from the herds of each of these producers during the time that they were licensed were satisfactory.

Fifty-one samples of graded milks were taken, all of morning production. The outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease at the end of the year affected your District for several weeks, during which sampling was stopped.

The cowsheds and dairies in your District are very satisfactory constructionally and the standard of cleanliness of the milk produced is greatly in advance of that prevailing only five years ago.

The 130 Milk Traders are classified as follows :—

36 Cowkeepers, Wholesale and Retail Purveyors.

68 Cowkeepers and Wholesale Purveyors.

17 Cowkeepers and Retail Purveyors.

9 Retail Purveyors.

PUBLIC HEALTH MEAT REGULATIONS, 1924. Carcasses Inspected and Condemned :—

			Cattle, excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)	...	—	—	—	—	—	10,000
Number Inspected	... ..	21	11	—	—	—	253
ALL DISEASES, EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS.							
Whole Carcasses Condemned	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was Condemned	...	1	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	...	5%	—	—	—	—	—
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY.							
Whole Carcasses Condemned	...	—	—	—	—	—	12
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	...	—	—	—	—	—	13
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	... ..	—	—	—	—	—	10%

HOP-PICKERS' ENCAMPMENTS. It is very satisfactory to be able to report still better conditions in the camps in your District although there are still 5 camps at which further improvement of the water supply is necessary.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL. There were no extensions of Sewers during the year. Six houses at Headcorn were connected to the Sewer.

NEW BUILDINGS. 241 plans of new buildings, alterations, additions, etc., were considered during the year. Of these, 171 were approved, 64 were approved subject to certain conditions under the Planning Scheme, and 6 were disapproved. The 6 disapproved were all for non-compliance with your Planning Scheme. In one case the plan was approved after amendment and re-submission,



Two plans were in abeyance awaiting objections under Clause 23 of the Planning Scheme and one proposal was abandoned before consideration by the Council.

**WATER SUPPLY.** Nine samples of water were taken during the year, three from supplies for hop-picker encampments and six from cottage supplies. The former three were all unsatisfactory and steps are being taken to secure a better supply for next season.

The six cottage samples were as follows :—

Three from wells, of which one was bad.

Two from rainwater tanks, which were both bad.

One from a spring, which was satisfactory.

One of the rainwater tanks has been cleansed and a filter provided and the second tank has been abolished and a main supply provided. With regard to the well which was unsatisfactory no alteration was made in this supply at the end of the year, but it is anticipated that main water will be laid on to the cottages concerned.

#### SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS.

House Inspections, Housing and Public Health Acts ...	145
Disinfection of Infected Premises ... ..	42
Inquiries in connection with Infected Premises ... ..	12
Inspections of New Buildings ... ..	628
Bakehouses ... ..	23
Cowsheds and Dairies ... ..	121
Slaughterhouses ... ..	35
Butchers' Shops ... ..	11
Hop-Pickers' Encampments ... ..	169
Factories and Workshops ... ..	14
Tents, Vans and Sheds ... ..	26
Stables and Piggeries ... ..	3
Premises with regard to Refuse Disposal	33
Petroleum Stores ... ..	13
Sewers and Sewage Disposal Works ...	37
Verminous Premises ... ..	1
Shops and Stalls ... ..	5
Cottages for Issue of Certificates of Per-	
mitted Number ... ..	403
Theatres ... ..	1
Premises infested with rats and mice ...	13
Schools ... ..	1
Re-inspections of Work in Progress ...	660
	<hr/>
	2,396
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## General Statistics.

### DRAINAGE AND SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

Houses provided with drains or drains reconstructed ...	17
House drains cleansed or repaired ... ..	23
Houses provided with new w.c.'s ... ..	2
New stoneware sinks with trapped wastes provided ...	12
Sinks provided with trapped wastes ... ..	6
New stoneware gullies provided ... ..	10
Sink gullies repaired ... ..	8
New inspection chambers provided ... ..	—
New cesspools constructed and ventilated ... ..	17
New earth closets constructed ... ..	2
New privies constructed ... ..	—
Privy pits reconstructed and ventilated ... ..	—
Cesspools and privy pits emptied and cleansed ... ..	33
Privies abolished ... ..	11
Water closets repaired ... ..	11
Pail closets repaired ... ..	15
Pail closets constructed ... ..	11
New baths provided ... ..	—
Dampness remedied ... ..	14
Roofs and gutters repaired ... ..	33
Floors and ceilings repaired ... ..	79
Refuse removed on complaint ... ..	14
Yards paved or repaired ... ..	9
Windows or doors repaired or renewed ... ..	154
Smoky flues remedied ... ..	1
Staircases repaired ... ..	12
Defective grates and ranges repaired or renewed ... ..	28
Defective coppers repaired or renewed ... ..	2
Walls repaired ... ..	37
Air gratings provided ... ..	10

### WATER SUPPLIES.

Total number of houses in District supplied with main water ... ..	3,003
Houses connected to mains during 1937 ... ..	80
Wells examined ... ..	3
Wells repaired ... ..	2
New rainwater tanks with filters constructed ... ..	1
Rainwater tanks examined ... ..	10
Rainwater tanks repaired and cleansed ... ..	1
Water samples taken ... ..	9

### COWSHEDS AND DAIRIES.

Premises cleansed and limewashed ... ..	23
Premises repaired or re-constructed ... ..	56

### BAKEHOUSES.

Premises cleansed and limewashed ... ..	5
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### SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

Premises cleansed and limewashed ... ..	3
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### KEEPING OF ANIMALS.

Animals so kept as to cause a nuisance ... ..	—
Pigstye nuisances abated ... ..	3

## INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND DISINFECTION.

Number of notifications ... ..	54
Medical Certificates received ... ..	53
Visits made to infected houses ... ..	65
Rooms disinfected and cleansed ... ..	79
and 1 school dormitory	
and 1 school sanatorium	
Patients removed to Isolation Hospital ... ..	25

CHAS. W. PAGE,  
Sanitary Inspector.

(iv) No action has been taken during 1937, under the provisions of the Shops Act, 1934, relating to temperature and ventilation of shops and to sanitary conveniences. Below is a Table showing the inspections made of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces, showing the defects found, the action taken and the result :—

1. INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES. Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises  (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices (3)	Occupiers Prosecuted (4)
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ... ..	15	—	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) ... ..	45	—	—
Workplaces (other than Outworkers Premises) ... ..	—	—	—
Total ... ..	60	—	—



## 2. DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORK-PLACES.

Particulars  (1)	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions (5)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :				
Want of Cleanliness ... ..	—	—	—	—
Want of Ventilation ... ..	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding ... ..	—	—	—	—
Want of Drainage of floors ... ..	—	—	—	—
Other Nuisances ... ..	—	—	—	—
Insufficient ... ..	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Accomodation : Unsuitable or Defective ...	—	—	—	—
Not Separate for Sexes ... ..	—	—	—	—
Offences under the Factory & Workshops Acts :				
Illegal Occupation of Underground Bakehouse (s. 101) ... ..	—	—	—	—
Other Offences ... .. (Excluding Offences relating to the outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops, Transfer of Powers Order, 1921).	—	—	—	—
Total ... ..	—	—	—	—

Outwork in Unwholesome Premises, Section 108 ... Nil.

(v) SMOKE ABATEMENT. No action has been necessary.

(vi) SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS. There are no public swimming baths or privately-owned swimming baths or pools which are open to the public, in the district. Sutton Valence School is now equipped with an open-air swimming bath, for which plant for the filtration and purification of the water is provided.

(vii) ERADICATION OF BED-BUGS. The pest of bed-bugs has not been proved to be such a prevalent affliction in the Hollingbourn Rural District as it is in the urban areas, and in the year under review there were no cases in which the presence of bugs was reported. I feel that this is probably partly due to lack of appreciation of the fact that these insects can nowadays be eradicated and that the presence of the

vermin, which in the past has been accepted as an affliction to be endured, need not be tolerated, and that more publicity as to the measures for the removal of bugs is desirable.

	Found to be infested.							Disinfested.
Council Houses ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Other Houses ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—

The method used hitherto in the freeing of houses from bugs has been by spraying, but I am not satisfied that this is completely effective and disinfestation by gas is, in my opinion, a more thorough method. The question of disinfecting the belongings of tenants before removal to Council houses has not arisen in the past year. Disinfestation has, up to the present, been carried out by the staff of the Local Authority.

4. SCHOOLS. There are 21 Public Elementary Schools in the Rural District, and these are supervised by the Kent County Education Committee, which is the Education Authority for the area, and is also responsible for the medical and dental inspection and treatment of the school children. The schools at Bredhurst and at Hucking are supplied with well water and the remainder of the schools are supplied with water from the public mains. The other schools in the area include the Public School at Sutton Valence, where the buildings are spacious and modern; the New Herrlingen School, at Otterden and Red Hill School, East Sutton.

School closure on account of infectious disease has not been necessary during the past year and I hope that such a procedure will not be needed or resorted to in the future. I am most definitely of the opinion that school closure, instead of being an assistance in the control of an outbreak of infectious disease, is a real handicap to the Health Department in the effort to trace carriers and to follow-up contacts and examine suspicious cases, and that the indiscriminate mixing of the children which happens when they are free from school supervision and discipline, helps in the dissemination of infection.

The Head Teachers of the schools send me notification of children suffering from, or suspected to be suffering from, infectious and other diseases. These notifications are of very great help and are often the first warning received of the presence of such diseases.

## SECTION D.

### Housing.

During the year, there were no houses erected by the Local Authority, but the new houses built by private enterprise totalled 81.

The information regarding housing in the Rural District is set out in the form in which it is asked for by the Minister of Health. Other details in connection with housing will be found in the information given in the report furnished by the Sanitary Inspector.

### 1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for Housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... ..	145
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... ..	553
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under Sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ... ..	23
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... ..	114
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... ..	11
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding Sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... ..	120

### 2. Remedy of Defects during the year, without Service of Formal Notices :—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ... ..	44
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### 3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... ..	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By Owners ... ..	—
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ... ..	—
(b) Proceedings under the Public Health Acts :—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... ..	6
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By Owners ... ..	6
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ... ..	—
(c) Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... ..	7
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... ..	—



(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... ..	—
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ... ..	—

#### 4. Housing Act, 1936, Part IV. Overcrowding :—

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	82
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein ... ..	82
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein ... ..	528½
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year ... ..	7
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ... ..	24
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases ... ..	146
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding ... ..	—

### SECTION E.

#### Inspection and Supervision of Food.

(a) MILK SUPPLY. Regular inspections of the dairies and cowsheds, in all totalling 121, were made during the year. The registered milk traders in the Rural District now number 130, of which 21 are licensed as producers of graded milk and samples of the milk from these farms have been taken and forwarded to the County Laboratory for examination. Two new licences for the production of accredited milk and one for the production of tuberculin tested milk were issued during the year. In addition, there is a regular system of examination of samples of the milk supplied to the Public Elementary Schools and this while it is primarily designed to ensure that the milk supplied to the schools is of good quality, is having an effect of improving the standard of cleanliness in the dairies and cowsheds throughout the district and arousing a greater public interest in the cleanliness of milk.

(b) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS. Inspections of slaughter-houses and of the meat slaughtered for human food were carried out as far as is possible with the small staff available. The total number of killings in the area cannot be given and details of the amount of meat found to be unfit (a) on account of tuberculosis and (b) on account of other diseases, is shown in the report of the Sanitary Inspector.

(c) CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD. These examinations are carried out, when necessary, at the Kent County Laboratories, Maidstone.

(d) NUTRITION. There has been no special work carried out on the subject of nutrition or in the dissemination of knowledge of nutrition and of adequate food values.

## SECTION F.

### Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious and other Diseases.

(2) SCARLET FEVER. During the year there were 26 cases of scarlet fever notified and of these, 23 were admitted to hospital. I am glad to report that the disease was of a mild type and that there were no deaths from this disease. In the tables at the end of the Report, I have made an analysis of the age-groups in which these cases were found and also of the parishes of the Rural District in which the cases occurred. It will be seen that there was nothing of the nature of an epidemic in any one parish, the highest number from any parish being 4 cases.

DIPHTHERIA. I am glad to report that there were only three cases of diphtheria, during the year, as against 15 recorded in 1936, and that there were no deaths from this cause. Diphtheria anti-toxin is available for the use of all the medical practitioners in the district, but I find that it is infrequent for anti-toxin to be administered before the diagnosis has had laboratory confirmation or before the case is admitted to the Isolation Hospital and I would urge that delay in using this remedy, without waiting for bacteriological confirmation of the clinical signs, is quite unjustifiable.

The school notifications of actual or suspected infectious disease are of great assistance. Where necessary, swabs are taken from all the contacts of a case.

The induction of artificial immunity to diphtheria and the use of the Schick test for the determination of susceptibility have not as yet been employed in the Hollingbourn Rural District. Experience in other areas in this country and especially in Canada, have proved clearly that it is possible to secure an immense reduction in the incidence and the mortality rate of diphtheria by this means and I feel that it is most desirable the facilities should be provided by which the children in the Rural District can be protected against the risk of this scourge.

PNEUMONIA. The notifications of pneumonia number 2, but the deaths recorded as caused by this disease are 10, so I cannot feel that the notification of pneumonia in the Rural District is of statistical or other value.

Below is a Table showing the cases of notifiable disease—other than tuberculosis—which have been reported during the year and in the Tables at the end of the Report will be found an analysis of the notifications and also the deaths from notifiable diseases, according to age-groups.

### Infectious Diseases.

The notifications of infectious diseases during the year were as follows :—

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Cases Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Smallpox ... ..	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever... ..	26	23	—
Diphtheria ... ..	3	3	—
Enteric Fever ... ..	—	—	—
Pneumonia ... ..	2	—	10
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	2	—	—
Erysipelas ... ..	4	1	2
Totals ... ..	37	27	12

EXAMINATION OF PATHOLOGICAL SPECIMENS. This service is provided by the Kent County Laboratories, at Sessions House, and I attach below a Table showing the number of such investigations that have been made during the year.

Disease for which examination was made	Results		Total
	Positive	Negative	
Diphtheria ... ..	3	64	67
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	11	51	62
Various ... ..	12	117	129
Totals ... ..	26	232	258



### F. 3. Deaths from Cancer during 1937.

#### UNDER AGE GROUPS.

Age Groups				Male	Female
0	...	...	...	—	—
1	...	...	...	—	—
5	...	...	...	—	—
15	...	...	...	—	—
25	...	...	...	—	—
35	...	...	...	—	—
45	...	...	...	—	3
55	...	...	...	4	4
65 and upwards	...	...	...	4	10
Totals	...	...	...	8	17

Above is an analysis of the deaths from malignant disease according to age groups. No information is available as to the incidence of cancer in any particular occupation.

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS. No action has been taken by the Local Authority under Section 66 of the Public Health Act, 1925, for the prevention of blindness or for the treatment of persons suffering from disease of or injury to the eyes. In this area, specialist treatment for diseases of and injuries to the eyes is obtainable at the Kent County Ophthalmic Hospital in Maidstone, and this hospital is largely resorted to. During the year under review, no cases of ophthalmia neonatorum were notified in the Rural District.

### F. 5. Tuberculosis.

Below is a Table showing the new cases of Tuberculosis reported during the year and the mortality from this disease :—

#### NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1937.

Age Periods				New Cases				Deaths			
				Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	...	...	...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
5	...	...	...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
15	...	...	...	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	—
25	...	...	...	1	3	—	—	—	1	—	—
35	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
45	...	...	...	3	2	—	—	2	1	—	—
55	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and upwards	...			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	...	...		6	5	2	2	5	4	—	—

The number of deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis which had been notified was 7. The number which had not been notified was 2. The ratio of non-notified Tuberculosis deaths to the total number of tuberculosis deaths was thus .22 to 1.

# Birth Rate, Death Rate and Analysis of Mortality for 1937.

	Rate per 1,000 of Population		Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population										Rate per each 1,000 Live Births	
	Live Births	Still Births	All Causes	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	Smallpox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Violence	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years		Total Deaths under 1 year
England and Wales	14.9	.60	12.4	0.00	—	.02	.01	.04	.07	.45	.54	5.8	58	
125 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London	14.9	.67	12.5	0.01	—	.03	.01	.04	.08	.39	.45	7.9	62	
148 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	15.3	.64	11.9	0.00	—	.02	.01	.03	.05	.42	.42	3.2	55	
London	13.3	.54	12.3	0.00	—	.01	.01	.06	.05	.38	.51	12.0	60	
Hollingbourn R.D.	11.9	.65	10.8	0.00	—	.00	.00	.00	.00	.43	1.08	0.0	54	

The maternal mortality rates are as follows:—

		Puerperal Sepsis.		Others.		Total.
Per 1,000 } England and Wales	...	...	...	2.26	...	3.23
Live Births } Hollingbourn R.D.	...	...	...	6.02	...	6.02
Per 1,000 } England and Wales	...	...	...	2.17	...	3.11
Total Births } Hollingbourn R.D.	...	...	...	5.70	...	5.70



# Total Deaths, 1937.

## HOLLINGBOURN RURAL DISTRICT.

	Causes of Death	M.	F.
	All Causes ... ..	85	96
1	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever ... ..	—	—
2	Measles ... ..	—	—
3	Scarlet Fever... ..	—	—
4	Whooping Cough ... ..	—	—
5	Diphtheria ... ..	—	—
6	Influenza ... ..	2	4
7	Encephalitis Lethargica ... ..	1	—
8	Cerebro-spinal Fever ... ..	—	—
9	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ... ..	5	4
10	Other Tuberculosis ... ..	—	—
11	Syphilis ... ..	—	1
12	General Paralysis of Insane, Tabes, etc....	1	—
13	Cancer ... ..	8	17
14	Diabetes ... ..	1	3
15	Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc....	2	5
16	Heart Disease ... ..	20	18
17	Aneurysm ... ..	—	—
18	Other Circulatory Diseases ... ..	5	7
19	Bronchitis ... ..	5	4
20	Pneumonia (all forms) ... ..	5	5
21	Other Respiratory Diseases ... ..	1	1
22	Peptic Ulcer ... ..	3	1
23	Diarrhœa under 2 years ... ..	—	—
24	Appendicitis ... ..	1	—
25	Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	—	—
26	Other Liver Diseases ... ..	—	—
27	Other Digestive Diseases ... ..	1	1
28	Acute and Chronic Nephritis ... ..	4	4
29	Puerperal Sepsis ... ..	—	—
30	Other Puerperal Diseases ... ..	—	1
31	Congenital Debility, Premature Birth etc. ...	2	5
32	Senility ... ..	2	3
33	Suicide ... ..	2	1
34	Other Violence ... ..	7	5
35	Other Defined Diseases ... ..	7	6
36	Ill Defined or not known ... ..	—	—
	Special Causes (included in No. 35 above)		
	Smallpox ... ..	—	—
	Poliomyelitis ..... ..	—	—
	Polioencephalitis ... ..	—	—

Table showing Deaths during each Month in the different Parishes.

Month	Boughton Malherbe	Sutton Valence	Boxley	Bredhurst	Langley	East Sutton	Detling	Leeds and Broomfield	Hucking	Stockbury	Hollingbourn	Thurnham	Ulcombe	Headcorn	Chart Sutton	Fristed	Otforden	Lenham	Harrietsham	Wormshill	Bicknor	Wichling	Totals
January	—	1	1	1	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	12
February	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
March	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	11
April ...	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
May ...	—	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	13
June ...	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	6
July ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	6
August	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	5
September	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	10
October	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	7
November	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	7
December	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	10
Add Transfers	1	6	4	2	4	2	1	6	—	2	6	1	5	4	2	1	1	14	2	—	—	—	64
Totals	2	17	12	3	10	5	6	14	4	11	11	7	10	23	5	2	3	27	9	—	—	—	181

## Infantile Mortality, 1937.

Causes of Death	Under 1 week	1—2 weeks	2—3 weeks	3—4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3—6 months	6—9 months	9—12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year
All Causes ... ..	5	—	—	—	5	—	2	1	1	9
Measles ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis Meningitis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis (Non-Tubercular) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ... ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2
Diarrhoeal Diseases... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rickets ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injury at Birth ... ..	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Congenital Malformations... ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2
Premature Birth ... ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Atrophy Debility and Marasmus... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Other Causes... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1

Nett Live Births in the year { Legitimate ... 158  
 { Illegitimate... 8

Nett Deaths in the year ... { Legitimate ... 9  
 { Illegitimate... —

The above deaths occurred in the following Parishes:—

Thurnham	Lenham	Headcorn	Stockbury	Harrietsham	Leeds
1	1	1	1	1	1
		Hollingbourn	Ulcombe		
		2	1		



# Analysis of Cases of Notifiable Diseases

## UNDER AGE GROUPS.

Disease	Under 1	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—35	35—45	45—65	65 and over	Total
Scarlet Fever ... ..	—	1	—	2	1	6	5	3	4	2	1	1	26
Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	3
Pneumonia ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Enteric Fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Erysipelas ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	4
Totals ... ..	—	1	—	2	1	9	7	3	8	2	1	3	37

# Analysis of Deaths of Notifiable Diseases

## UNDER AGE GROUPS.

Disease	Under 1	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—35	35—45	45—65	65 and over	Total
Scarlet Fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ... ..	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	3	10
Enteric Fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Puerperal Diseases ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Erysipelas ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Totals ... ..	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	5	13

Infectious Diseases Notified during the year as apportioned to the different Parishes.

Disease	Lenham	Thurnham	Langley	Hollingbourn	Headcorn	Bredhurst	Leeds	Ulcombe	Harrietsham	Sutton Valence	Chart Sutton	Detling	Boxley	East Sutton	Wichling	Erinsted	Otterden	Totals
Scarlet Fever ...	—	3	3	2	2	1	—	1	—	4	1	—	1	—	2	3	3	26
Diphtheria ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Erysipelas ...	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	4
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	5	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	11
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Totals	7	5	4	4	5	1	2	3	2	5	1	1	3	1	2	3	3	52

# Chemical Analysis of Water Supply.

## THURNHAM WATER SUPPLY.

Date of Analysis	Ammonia		Oxygen Absorbed at 37°C.		Total Solid Residue	Chlorine	Nitrogen		Total Hardness (In Degrees)
	Free	Albuminoid	in 15 mins.	in 4 hours			Nitrates	Nitrites	
26.1.37	.0017	.0015	.011	.024	20.6	1.85	.42	—	10.5
24.2.37	.0019	.0015	.011	.024	21.6	1.86	.46	—	10.78
30.3.37	.0019	.0010	.011	.029	21.2	1.85	.51	—	10.29
21.4.37	.0022	.0022	.014	.020	20.8	1.83	.40	.002	10.78
5.5.37	.0002	.0007	.009	.019	22.2	1.88	.53	—	11.62
1.6.37	.0036	.0017	.010	.024	21.5	1.82	.40	—	10.57
14.7.37	.0007	.0022	.019	.034	21.5	1.88	.36	.005	11.34
18.8.37	.0018	.0022	.011	.022	21.2	1.80	.36	—	10.43
8.9.37	.0010	.0027	.015	.030	20.7	1.73	.34	.001	10.15
13.10.37	.0017	.0027	.011	.019	20.8	1.67	.38	.0006	10.57
10.11.37	.0010	.0027	.011	.026	21.9	1.85	.42	.0008	10.64
Mean results for 1937	.0017	.0018	.012	.025	21.3	1.82	.42	.0008	10.70

## NEWNHAM WATER SUPPLY.

Date of Analysis	Ammonia		Oxygen Absorbed at 37°C.		Total Solid Residue	Chlorine	Nitrogen		Total Hardness (In Degrees)
	Free	Albuminoid	in 15 mins.	in 4 hours			Nitrates	Nitrites	
1.6.37	.0005	.0005	.009	.014	20.5	2.18	.41	—	11.76
11.8.37	.0002	.0014	.003	.008	19.1	1.92	.38	—	9.73
15.9.37	.0005	.0019	.005	.011	19.0	1.97	.44	—	9.17
22.10.37	.0005	.0017	.003	.006	18.5	1.95	.39	—	9.59
17.11.37	.0002	.0007	.003	.005	24.0	1.80	.36	—	13.23
30.11.37	.0002	.0005	.005	.009	18.8	1.85	.38	—	9.52
Mean results for 1937	.0003	.0011	.005	.009	20.0	1.94	.39	—	10.50

All results except where stated are in parts per 100,000.



Date of Analysis	Ammonia		Oxygen Absorbed at 37°C.		Total Solid Residue	Chlorine	Nitrogen		Total Hardness (In Degrees)
	Free	Albuminoid	in 15 mins.	in 5 hours			Nitrates	Nitrites	
26.1.37	.0002	.0005	.002	.008	24.8	1.95	.73	—	12.81
16.2.37	.0002	.0007	.002	.005	22.5	2.10	.85	—	11.20
17.3.37	.0002	.0005	.004	.008	22.6	1.93	.83	—	10.99
20.4.37	.0002	.0005	.003	.009	24.1	1.94	.80	—	12.39
21.5.37	.0002	.0005	.005	.010	22.0	2.00	.82	—	11.27
16.6.37	.0002	.0005	.004	.009	22.8	2.05	.86	—	10.92
14.7.37	.0005	.0015	.007	.011	25.0	2.00	.83	—	12.53
18.8.37	.0005	.0015	.003	.009	23.3	2.07	.88	—	10.92
8.9.37	.0005	.0015	.004	.008	25.4	2.00	.95	—	12.10
19.10.37	.0002	.0012	.005	.007	22.2	2.05	.97	—	10.57
16.11.37	.0002	.0017	.003	.007	25.4	1.98	.77	—	12.32
Mean results for 1937	.0003	.0010	.004	.008	23.6	2.01	.84	—	11.64

All results except where stated are in parts per 100,000.

## RAINHAM WATER SUPPLY.

Result of one sample taken 18th December, 1937.

	Part per 100,000
Appearance .. ...	Clear
Colour ... ..	Green-Blue
Smell ... ..	Normal
Chlorine in Chlorides ... ..	2.70
Phosphoric Acid in Phosphates ... ..	None
Nitrogen in Nitrates ... ..	0.06
Nitrogen in Nitrites ... ..	None
Ammonia ... ..	None
Ammonia Albuminoid ... ..	0.0016
Oxygen absorbed at 37°C. :	
in 15 minutes ... ..	Trace only
in 4 hours ... ..	0.040
Total Solid Matter ... ..	31.10
Microscopical Examination of Deposit ...	Very slight and unimportant

REMARKS :

The above is a very "soft" water, very pure organically and free from sewage percolation.

It contains about 30 parts per 100,000 of sodium bicarbonate in solution. The microscopical examination is also very satisfactory.

## Bacteriological Examinations of Water.

### THURNHAM SUPPLY.

Date of Examination	No. of colonies per ml. developing upon Agar at 22°C.	No. of colonies per ml. developing upon Agar at 3°C.	B. Coli Streptococci B. Welchii
30.3.37	4	1	Absent in 100 ml.
1.6.37	0	0	" " " "
8.9.37	1	1	" " " "
16.12.37	1	1	" " " "

## Bacteriological Examinations of Water.

### NEWNHAM SUPPLY.

Date of Examination	No. of colonies per ml. developing upon Agar at 22°C.	No. of colonies per ml. developing upon Agar at 37°C.	B. Coli Streptococci B. Welchii
6.7.37	16	1	Absent in 100 ml.
30.11.37	2	1	" " " "
16.12.37	1	1	" " " "

## Bacteriological Examinations of Water.

### CHARING SUPPLY.

Date of Examination	No. of colonies per ml. developing upon Agar at 22°C.	No. of colonies per ml. developing upon Agar at 37°C.	B. Coli Streptococci B. Welchii
16.3.37	4	2	Absent in 100 ml.
15.6.37	18	1	" " " "
7.9.37	2	1	" " " "
14.12.37	1	1	" " " "

## Bacteriological Examination of Water (One Sample only).

### RAINHAM SUPPLY.

Date of Examination	No. of colonies per ml. developing upon Agar at 22°C.	No. of colonies per ml. developing upon Agar at 37°C.	B. Coli Streptococci B. Welchii
14.12.37	4	1	Absent in 100 ml.

## General Summary.

[illegible]











